

OBITUARY.

The Council regret that they have to record the loss by death of the following Fellows and Associate during the past year:—

Fellows:—Major-General J. T. Boileau.
 W. W. Boreham.
 D. T. Evans.
 W. S. Gillett.
 George Hamilton.
 R. J. Mann.
 Rev. J. Pearson.
 H. S. Redpath.
 Rev. S. H. Saxby.
 Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell.
 David Smith.
 Captain F. Smith.
 Edwin Story.
 Rev. S. K. Swann.
 C. G. Talmage.
 William Tomlinson, jun.

Associate:—Theodor von Oppolzer.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN THEOPHILUS BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S., was born on May 26, 1805, at Calcutta, where his father, Mr. Thomas Boileau, was chief magistrate. This family claim descent from Étienne Boileau, Lord of Castelnau and St. Croix, who was left by Louis IX. as Constable and Provost of France when he went crusading; and Jacques Boileau, the poet, through Charles, Baron of Castelnau, who was driven from France at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Mr. Boileau died in 1806, and his widow, with her two sons, John and Henry, then came to England and settled at Bury St. Edmunds, where the boys attended the grammar school, under Mr. Blomfield, at which John is said to have exhibited great capacity for languages. Soon after he was fourteen he received a nomination to a cadetship at Addiscombe, from which he passed brilliantly into the Bengal Engineers in December 1820. After the usual course of training at Chatham, under Sir C.

Pasley, he sailed for India, and reached Calcutta in September 1822, when little more than seventeen years of age. His energies were soon employed on the duties of the corps in building and repairing barracks, churches, bridges, and roads; and he soon acquired a reputation for the excellence of his work.

In 1836 he published in India (by lithography) "Traverse Tables to every Minute of the Quadrant"; and in 1839, when in England on furlough, these were printed and republished in London. In this latter year the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company selected Lieutenant Boileau for the charge of one of the three observatories which they undertook to support for magnetic and meteorological research. Simla was assigned as the charge of Lieutenant Boileau, and he was also directed to superintend the construction and despatch of instruments for the three observatories. After instruction by Prof. Humfrey Lloyd at Dublin, Lieutenant Boileau and the other two superintendents embarked (with the instruments) for India at the end of February 1840; and he finally reached Simla in October of that year, after leaving his colleagues and their instruments at Madras. During the voyage a series of meteorological observations was kept up, and on the way from Calcutta Boileau made observations of magnetical data at places at which he stopped. Work was commenced soon after his arrival at Simla in a temporary building, and the erection of the more permanent one was begun.

During the period prescribed for observation it appears that periodical abstracts were sent to Dr. Lloyd and the Royal Society, and Colonel Boileau, after the observatory was closed, was employed, in addition to other duties, till his retirement early in 1857, in reducing and printing his observations. On his leaving India the instruments and records were placed in store, and, having got mixed up with inflammable articles, the whole were in 1858 destroyed by fire. A portion of the meteorological results were published at Madras in 1851, and a further portion were published under General Boileau's care in 1872 by a grant from the India Office, procured by the Royal Society.

During his residence at Simla, General Boileau published from the Observatory press a set of astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological tables; some logarithmic tables and tables for computing time from extra-meridian observations; besides some other works of purely Indian interest.

After arriving finally in England in 1857, General Boileau's energies were devoted to such useful and charitable work as he could find. He soon became a member of the Committee of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, and afterwards became Chairman. Later he joined that of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters. In 1860 he became a member of the 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles, and served in that corps for six years as a private till his health prevented his longer attending regularly to drills, parades, &c. In 1867 he became a member of the Kensington Vestry,

and served zealously for thirteen years, earning the respect of his fellow vestrymen by his good sense, experience, and courtesy.

With endless humour and perpetually overflowing spirits, John Boileau, during his Indian career, was widely known for his eccentricities and practical jokes. Men would believe him capable of any joke that was not unkind. But he always had the confidence and regard of all who came in contact with him. Sir Henry Lawrence was among his companions at Addiscombe, and was his intimate friend to the last, while, in a long residence of seventeen years at Simla, he was brought into close contact with the rulers of India during that time without making any but friends; and so it would seem to have been after his settling in England. His fellow vestrymen, the members of the boards with which he was connected, and the staff and pupils of the schools he managed were all represented among the mourners at his funeral.

General Boileau was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in January 1840. He served on the Council of the Royal Society, and was their representative on the governing body of Christ's Hospital. He died on November 9 last, after an illness of about six months.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society January 10, 1840.

WILLIAM WAKELING BOREHAM was born at Haverhill, in Essex, on March 3, 1804, and received his early education at Saffron Walden, where he soon displayed great talent for mathematics and music.

Following his father's tastes, he at first became a brewer, and was in business in London and afterwards in Manchester; he subsequently returned to Haverhill, where he erected an observatory, and devoted himself industriously to observations of comets and minor planets. Many of his observations were published in the early volumes of the *Monthly Notices*.

Mr. Boreham was an ardent admirer of all science, and in his early life tried hard to promote the higher education of those in his native place. In later life he devoted his energies to education in all its branches.

He was for many years a Fellow of the Anthropological Society.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society April 11, 1845.

GEORGE HAMILTON was born in Belfast in 1813. Removing to Liverpool at an early age, he was apprenticed to Mr. Bartain Haigh, builder. Soon after completing his term he was offered an appointment as architect, which he declined, having found his vocation to be that of a teacher. In 1836 he was appointed master of Mount Pleasant Schools, and amongst the children of the poor he worked out for several years his ideal course of instruction, which included, in addition to the usual branches, algebra, as far as quadratic equations, geometry, including the